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## THE COINAGE OF LORD BALTIMORE,

BY S. F. STREETER,

*With a Tabular View of the Prices which it has recently commanded,*

BY DANIEL PARISH, JR.



The Coinage of Lord Baltimore having been made a subject of investigation in the American Numismatic and Archæological Society during the past winter, it was soon discovered that more than ten years ago the whole matter had been thoroughly inquired into by S. F. Streeter, of Baltimore, Md., who had published the result of his labors in the *Historical Magazine*, for February, 1858. Of his article, entitled "Sketch of the Early Currency in Maryland and Virginia", we here republish all that relates to the former colony. Mr. Parish, Librarian of the Society, has contributed an instructive TABLE of the prices which specimens have lately brought; and we have illustrated the whole by wood-cuts, which happened to be in our possession, of the SHILLING and the SIXPENCE. On writing to Baltimore, we learned that Mr. Streeter is no longer living. His decease occurred over two years ago. He had been a very active and intelligent member of the Maryland Historical Society, and is thought to have left many interesting papers relating to Colonial records and traditions. Ed.

The principal production of Maryland, as well as of Virginia, for a long period after their first settlement, was tobacco; and this also formed their principal article of currency. While settlers and servants were few in number, and the price of the article was high, there was but little difficulty; but as the population, and consequently the production, increased, and the value of tobacco suffered a marked diminution, the resources and comforts of the colonists were seriously abridged, and their progress impeded.

Maryland, from the first period of her settlement, suffered similar difficulties, in reference to a circulating medium, to those experienced in Virginia. Indeed, the establishment of a new settlement engendered an additional competition, which tended to depress the value of tobacco, and thus made it less available than before as an article of currency. The amount of money, therefore, which found its way into the colony, or which remained there, was but small; the rents of land being payable in tobacco at a fixed value, and traffic for goods being carried on in the same article, or with such furs as were obtained by traders licensed to deal with the Indians.

During one period of great distress and civil difficulty, his lordship's cattle were made to fulfil the office from which one of our terms indicating money is derived, and discharged a pecuniary obligation due to certain soldiers who were somewhat mutinous on account of not receiving their pay; and in 1650, instead of a money tax, a levy of half a bushel of corn per poll was made upon the in-

habitants of Ann Arundel, St. Mary's, and Kent counties, for the support of Governor William Stone. Powder and shot were also common articles of currency, and formed, as in Virginia, almost the only medium in which ship duties were paid; when, at the suggestion of some of the leading colonists, his lordship began to entertain the idea of providing a currency for his colony, which would greatly diminish the obstacles then existing in the way of trade, and, it was hoped, prove profitable to him, as well as advantageous to the colony.

He accordingly had the dies prepared in London, and specimens of the coins which he proposed to put in circulation struck off, which, with letters to the governor and council, and to his brother, Philip Calvert, he despatched on the 12th of October, 1659. The nature of these communications will appear from the following extracts from the original records of the council:—

"At a Councill held at Bushwood, Mr. Syles howse, in St. Mary's County, on Saturday, the 3d of March, 1659-60,

"Present,—The Gov. Josias Fendall, Esq.; Philip Calvert, Esq., Secretary; Thomas Gerrard, Esquier, Coll. John Price, Robert Clarke, Esqr, Col. Nathaniell Utye, Baker Brooke, Esqr., Doctor Luke Barber.

"Then was read his L'd's Letter, directed to his Lieutenant and Councill, dated 12th of October, and directed to the Secretary, touching the Mint, as followeth, viz.:

"After my hearty commendations, &c. Having with great paines and charge, procured Necessaries for a particular coyne to be currant in Maryland, a sample whereof, in a peece of a shilling, a sixpence, and a groate, I herewith send you, I recommend it to you to promote, all you can, the dispersing it, and by Proclamation to make currant within Maryland, for all payments upon contracts or causes happening or arising after a day to be by you limited in the said Proclamation: And to procure an act of Assembly for the punishing of such as shall counterfeit the said Coyne, or otherwise offend in that behalfe, according to the form of an act recommended by me last year to my Governour and Secretary; or as neere it as you can procure from the Assembly, and to give me your advice next year touching what you think best to be further done in that matter touching coyne; for, if encouragement be given by the good success of it this yeare there wilbe abundance of adventurers in it next yeare."

With this communication was also forwarded the following letter to his brother Philip, then Secretary of State:

"To my most affectionat loving brother, PHILIP CALVERT, ESQR., at St. Mary's, in Maryland.

I sent a sample of the Maryland money, with directions for the procuring it to pass, because I understood by letters this yeare from the Governor and you and others that there was no doubt but the people there would accept of it, which if we find they do, there wilbe meanes found to supply you all there with money enough; but though it would be a very great advantage to the Colony that it should pass current there, and an utter discouragment for the future supply of any more, if there be not a certain establishment this yeare and assurance of its being vented and currant there, yet it must not be imposed upon the people but by a Lawe there made by their consents in a Generall Assembly, which I pray faile not to signify to the Governor and Councill there to gether from me, by shewing them this Letter from

Your most affectionat Brother

C. BALTEMORE.

London, 12th October, 1659".

Ten days after the reception of his lordship's letters, and the discussion in council of the question of the best mode of introducing his new coinage among the people, governor Fendall, with a part of the council, attempted to revolutionize the province, and, throwing off all dependence upon Lord Baltimore, to concentrate all power in themselves. They were probably incited to this by the unsettled state of affairs in England; but they soon found there was no hope of success, and were glad to give in their submission to the newly restored king, and to Lord Baltimore, as the lawful proprietary of the province.

The confusion that followed this wild attempt of Fendall and his party, of course, rendered it impossible to carry out the proposed plan in reference to a specie currency. According to his lordship's prudent and just instructions, the coins were not to be forced upon the people; on the contrary, he would not consent to their introduction, until the people, by their representatives, had not only expressed their assent, but had even invited their emission.

Philip Calvert received his commission to act as governor in November, 1660, and complied as promptly as possible with the wishes and instructions of his brother. In April following, an assembly was held in St. John's, and, at his instance, an act was drawn up and passed, "for setting up a mint within the Province of Maryland".

After a preamble, setting forth the fact that the want of money is a great hinderance to the advancement of the colony in trade and prosperity, the Burgesses agree to the following enactments:



# TABLE OF

		SHILLINGS.		
SALES. DATE.	OWNER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
May 26th, 1862.....	W. A. Lilliendahl.	1,074..	"Almost a miracle of preservation, every hair perfect".....	\$32 50
November 20th, 1862..	Finotti collection..	1,363..	"Very fine".....	16 50
January 19th, 1863....	Benj. Haines.....	2,000..	"Splendid condition".....	17 00
March 24th, 1863.....	H. A. Smith.....	680..	"Remarkably fine specimen".....	21 00
April 28th, 1863.....	W. E. Woodward..	1,913..	"Struck in the reign of Charles 1st, is perfect as when it fell from the die".....	51 00
May 8th, 1863.....	Edward Cogan...	.....	.....	.....
October 20th, 1863....	W. E. Woodward..	.....	.....	.....
May 17th-21st, 1864...	" " "	1,648..	"Very fine indeed".....	10 00
October 18th-22d, 1864.	" " "	.....	.....	.....
March 20th-25th, 1865.	" " "	2,546..	"Very fine indeed".....	16 00
October 16th, 1865....	Dr. F. S. Edwards..	.....	.....	.....
December 19th, 1865..	W. E. Woodward..	1,637..	"Fine".....	17 00
February 27th, 1866...	R. B. Chambers...	1,130..	"Each collection. Fine".....	18 00
April 24th, 1866.....	F. S. Hoffman....	1,420..	"Excellent condition".....	10 00
December 6th, 1866..	Colin Lightbody..	.....	.....	.....
December 10th, 1866..	A. V. Jencks.....	1,012..	"Slightly pierced, otherwise very good".....	6 00
April 18th, 1867.....	W. E. Woodward..	758..	"From the Jencks collection".....	3 50
October 28th, 1867....	Jos. J. Mickley...	2,304..	"Very fine, one of the best sold".....	21 00
Total for thirteen pieces.....				\$239 50
Averaging.....				\$18 42

AT RECENT PUBLIC SALES.

BY DANIEL PARISH, JR.

SIXPENCES.						ONE PENNY.					
PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.
\$32 50.				\$21 00.	Cohen.....	1,365.	" Pierced, otherwise fine."	\$18 50.	Woodward.....	2,305.	" Very fine, fine proof."
16 00.	Cohen.....	1,634.	" Splendid preservation"	19 00.	Woodward.....	2,002.	" Very fine. Fr				
17 00.	Strobridge.	2,001.	" Very fine condition"								
21 00.	Lightbody.										
51 00.	Reakirt.....	1,914.	" Very fine order"	31 00.	Putnam.....	1,915.	" Excellent impr				
						1,033.	" Fine for this C				
		2,497.	" Fine, has been pierced, but filled"	15 50.	Lightbody.....	2,498.	" Obverse good,				
10 00.	McCoy.....	1,649.	" Remarkably fine, very little circulated"	23 00.	Bertsch.....	1,650.	" Very fine. Fr				
		1,461.	" Fine"	11 00.			" Hardly ever se				
16 00.	Brown.....	2,547.	" Very fine"	15 00.	James.....	2,548.	" Fine"				
17 00.		2,572.	" Excellent condition"	11 00.	Cogan.....	2,573.	" Very fine con				
18 00.	Balcom.....	1,638.	" Remarkably fine, scarcely circulated"	18 50.	Balcom.....	1,639.	" Finer than the				
18 00.		1,131.	" Bach collection, one of the finest ever offered"								
10 00.	Satterlee.....	1,421.	" Very fine, scarcely touched by circulation"	15 50.	Woodward.....						
		441.	" Unusually fine"	15 50.	Woodward.....						
6 00.	Woodward.....	1,013.	" Superb specimen"	25 25.	Seeley.....						
3 50.	Bailey.....	759.	" Very fine indeed"	15 00.	Bailey.....						
21 00.	Wall.....	2,305.	" Almost proof"	21 50.	McCoy.....	2,306.	" Perfectly uncr				
Total for fifteen pieces.....				\$275 75				Total for ten			
Averaging.....				\$18 38				Ave			



# PRICES OF THE LORD BALTIMORE AT RECENT PUBLIC SALES.

BY DANIEL PARISH, JR.

SIXPENCES.							
PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.
50.							
50.	Cohen...	1,634.	"Splendid preservation".....	\$21 00.	Cohen...	1,365.	"Pierced, otherwise
00.	Strobridge.	2,001.	"Very fine condition".....	19 00.	Woodward.	2,002.	"Very fine. From C
00.	Lightbody.						
00.	Reakirt...	1,914.	"Very fine order".....	31 00.	Putnam...	1,915.	"Excellent impress
		2,497.	"Fine, has been pierced, but filled".....	15 50.	Lightbody...	1,033.	"Fine for this Coin"
00.	McCoy...	1,649.	"Remarkably fine, very little circulated".....	23 00.	Bertsch...	2,498.	"Obverse good, Re
		1,401.	"Fine".....	11 00.		1,650.	"Hardly ever seen
00.	Brown...	2,547.	"Very fine".....	15 00.	James...	2,548.	"Fine".....
		2,572.	"Excellent condition".....	11 00.	Cogan...	2,573.	"Very fine condi
00.	Balcom...	1,038.	"Remarkably fine, scarcely circulated".....	18 50.	Balcom...	1,039.	"Finer than the lar
00.	Satterlee...	1,131.	"Bach collection, one of the finest ever offered".....	18 00.			
		441.	"Very fine, scarcely touched by circulation".....	15 50.	Woodward...		
00.	Woodward	1,013.	"Unusually fine".....	25 25.	Sesley...		
50.	Bailey...	759.	"Superb specimen".....	15 00.	Bailey...		
00.	Wall...	2,305.	"Very fine indeed".....	21 50.	McCoy...	2,306.	"Perfectly uncir cul
50			Total for fifteen pieces.....	\$275 75			Total for ten
42			Averaging.....	\$18 38			Averaging

## TIMORE COINAGE,

GROATS.			PENNIES.				Total of all pieces in each sale.
DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	
otherwise fine"	\$15 50.	Cohen...	...	...	...	...	\$32 50
Coin"	22 50.	Woodward...	...	...	...	...	51 00
From Cuff sale in England"	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 00
Impression"	31 00.	Putnam...	...	...	...	...	113 00
Coin"	19 00.	...	...	...	...	...	19 00
Good, Reverse fine"	18 00.	Lightbody...	...	...	...	...	33 50
...	25 00.	McCoy...	...	...	...	...	58 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 00
...	18 00.	Jerome...	...	...	...	...	49 00
...	10 00.	Attinelli...	...	...	...	...	21 00
...	20 00.	...	...	...	...	...	55 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 50
circulated"	26 00.	...	2,307.	"In the finest possible condition"	\$370 00.	C. I. Bushnell..	\$438 50
ten pieces.	\$205 00	...	...	Total for one piece.....	\$370 00	Total, 39 pieces	\$1090 25
ever aging.	\$20 50	...	...	...	...	...	...





I. That his lordship be petitioned to set up a mint for the coining of money within the province.

II. That the money coined therein be of as good silver as English sterling money.

III. That every shilling, so coined, weigh above ninepence, in such silver; and other pieces in proportion.

IV. That the offences of clipping, scaling, counterfeiting, washing, or in any way diminishing such coin, be punishable with death, and forfeiture of lands, goods, &c., to the Lord Proprietary.

V. That his lordship receive said coin in payment for rents and all amounts due to him.

These proceedings were transmitted to the proprietary in England; upon the receipt of which he prepared to send to the colony a sufficient quantity of coin to supply its wants. The main object was now to throw a considerable amount at once into circulation; and to this end the aid of the assembly was again invoked. At the session of April, 1662, an act was passed, requiring every householder and freeman "to take up ten shillings per poll of the newly issued coin, for every taxable under their charge and custody, and pay for the same in good casked tobacco, at two pence per pound, to be paid upon tender of the said sums of money, proportionably for each respective family".

The effect of this measure was to cause a forced exchange of sixty pounds of tobacco by every tithable for ten shillings of the new coinage; and, as there were at least five thousand tithables then in the province, this act alone, if it were carried fully into effect, must have thrown into circulation coin to the amount of twenty-five hundred pounds sterling.

It is probable that the new emission proved acceptable to the people, as it must have greatly facilitated exchanges; yet it by no means superseded tobacco as an article of currency. That still continued largely in use, especially in important transactions; and many of the public dues were still collected in tobacco, and not in coin. What was the amount of this new currency in circulation at any time after, we have no means of ascertaining; neither do we know when it began to be disused.

Nearly ten years after, (as we learn from Ogilby's *America*, a rare and valuable publication of the date of 1671,) there were in circulation in the colony, "besides English and other foreign coyns, some of his Lordships own coyn, as Groats, Sixpences, and Shillings, which his Lordship, at his own charge, caus'd to be coyn'd and dispers'd throughout that Province. 'T is equal in fineness of silver", says the same writer, "to English Sterling, being of the same Standard, but of somewhat less weight. It hath on the one side his Lordships coat of arms, stamp'd with this motto circumscrib'd '*Crescite et Multiplicamini*'; and on the other side, his Lordships Effigies, circumscribed thus: '*Cæcilius, Dominus Terræ Mariæ, &c.*'"

From the title of the act of assembly of 1661, in Bacon's laws of Maryland, some have inferred that a mint was established, and that the coinage was actually done in Maryland; but it appears more probable that the coins were struck in England, under the supervision of the lord proprietary, and transmitted to the governor, as circumstances made it necessary or convenient. The operation was a profitable one, inasmuch as the shilling contained but about seventy-five per cent. of its nominal value in silver, and was exchanged, in the first instance, for tobacco at the ordinary price.

Specimens of this coinage, so interesting in the commercial and pecuniary history of Maryland, have been placed in the cabinet of the Maryland Historical Society, through the liberality of George Peabody, Esq., of London, one of its honorary members.



#### WHAT TO LOOK FOR.

No. 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, 17th March, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having received lately several letters from persons living in different States, inquiring which are the rarest pieces of the regular issue of United States' Coins, I take the liberty of asking of you, as a favor, to allow me a few lines in the *NUMISMATIC JOURNAL*, not only in order that I may reply to those who have asked for the information, but also for the benefit of such as have *not* done so. I presume that, as "knowledge is no burden", they will have no objection to be made acquainted with some useful facts. I therefore subjoin the following list:

In SILVER DOLLARS: 1794, 1804 (and this, as is already well known, is by far the rarest of all), 1836 (particularly the one with the name of Gobrecht in the field of the Dollar between the base of the figure of Liberty and the date). The ordinary type is comparatively common, and only valuable when in fine proof condition. Then follow the 1838, '39, '51, '52, '54, and '58.

In HALF DOLLARS: The only two that can properly be called rare are the 1796 and 1797. I would here, however, remark that the 1794 in uncirculated condition is *extremely* difficult to meet with. I have known as yet of but *one*, and that is in the possession of my friend, Mr. Charles Marcan, of Baltimore.

The QUARTER DOLLARS of 1823 and 1827.

The DIMES of 1796, '97, '98, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; but only rare in very fine condition, excepting the 1800, and more especially the 1804, which it is somewhat difficult to find, even in anything like a fair condition.

In regard to the HALF DIMES, the most difficult to obtain are the 1802, which is *extremely* scarce, and the 1805. The first is generally very poor, and the second hardly ever in more than *good* condition, and this but seldom. Next in rarity are the 1801 and 1803, which are very much valued in fine condition, and do not very often make their appearance in even a fair state of preservation. The 1794, '95, '96, '97 cannot be considered at all rare, but are very desirable when *uncirculated*.

In the preceding observations my object has been to answer a direct inquiry. It must not, however, be assumed that there are not many other pieces in the Silver and Copper series that are almost as desirable as those mentioned, which are only specified as being most generally in demand.

In CENTS, those of 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, and 1811 are most generally in demand; and although neither of these is really rare, yet they are very seldom found in very fine and particularly in *uncirculated* condition. Of the 1799 I have never yet met with *one* that I could call *perfectly uncirculated*.

In HALF CENTS, the 1796, 1802, 1811, 1831, '36, and all of the 1840s, including 1849 *small* date (the large date being quite common), and the 1852 are the rarest and most eagerly sought after. The prices of all the pieces before enumerated so entirely depend upon their condition that I cannot name any price as a safe guide to collectors.

Having now answered the inquiries I referred to, I will make a few brief remarks in reference to the Gold Series. There are so few, however, that are interested in collecting gold that these observations certainly belong to those who have not made any inquiries about any series at all. First, then, the most rare is the 1815 Five Dollar Gold piece, of which, I believe, at present only two are known to the collectors generally. The Twenty Dollar Gold piece of 1849 was the first one issued of that denomination, and is the only one that is really rare. In the Ten Dollar pieces, the 1796 and 1797 are a trifle more desirable than the 1795; but the varieties, viz.: the first with the reverse of the large Eagle, and the second with the small Eagle, are scarcer and more valuable than the others. The same observations may be made with respect to the Five Dollar pieces of 1795, '96, and '97, I mean in regard to the various reverses. The others that are considered the scarcest are the 1822, 1824, and 1828. The Two and a Half pieces that are scarce are the 1796, with and without stars, 1797, and 1798. You see, dear sir, I have taken a few more lines than the few asked for; but it seemed to me a pity to leave the Gold out in the cold.

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

TO DOCTOR CHAS. E. ANTHON.

## AUTOGRAPHS OF THE "SIGNERS".

(CONTINUED.)

The Signers comprising the *Middle Class* are of rather more scarcity than the Eastern, some of the names being among the rarest of the series.

The New York Signers are William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris; and they are all difficult to obtain.

FLOYD is about the most common of the New York signers. Most of the specimens I have met with were addressed to Lewis Morris, being dated about 1790, and on matters relative to the State Militia, and they were all in very good condition. \$6 to \$10 is the value of an A.L.S.

LIVINGSTON is very scarce, and a fine A.L.S. commands \$12 to \$15. A.D.S. are sometimes found, and are worth from \$7 to \$10.

LEWIS is also scarce, and of about the same value as Livingston. Letters are sometimes met with signed *Francis Lewis & Son*, which form of signature is not very desirable, though even in that form a good specimen will bring \$5.

L. MORRIS is the rarest of the New York names. A good A.L.S. is well worth \$20. I have never been so fortunate as to meet with it in any shape.

The New Jersey Signers are Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, and Abraham Clark.

STOCKTON is of great rarity. We are unable to place any valuation on it, for the reason that it is almost unobtainable. Collectors are sometimes imposed upon by letters of his son, of the same name, whose writing and signature very much resemble those of the Signer. The latter, however, died in 1781, and all the son's letters are of more recent date.

WITHERSPOON and CLARK are about of equal scarcity and value. Both can be obtained, without much difficulty, at from \$5 to \$8.

HOPKINSON, in the form of A.L.S., is of the same value as the preceding. It is also found in the shape of documents signed as Judge of Admiralty, and in signatures to Bills of Exchange, issued by the Treasury Department during the Revolution. These are worth from 75c. to \$1.50.

HART, in the form of signature to New Jersey Colonial Bills of the issue of 1776, is very common, and worth but 25c. to 50c. In any other shape, however, it is of extreme rarity; and a fine A.L.S. or A.D.S. would command a large price.

The Pennsylvania Signers are Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, and George Ross.

R. MORRIS is the most common name of the entire series. Very fine letters, though of late date, can easily be obtained for \$1.50 to \$2. Most of the letters that are met with are addressed to John Nicholson, and refer mainly to the pecuniary difficulties of Morris's latter days. Revolutionary and early-dated letters are quite scarce, and worth \$3 to \$5.

RUSH is common. Good A.L.S. are worth about \$5. It is rather scarce in *folio*, and in that shape is worth more.

FRANKLIN, although comparatively common, always commands a high price; and good A.L.S. may be valued at \$12 to \$15.

MORTON is of extreme rarity in any other form than that of signature to Pennsylvania Colonial Notes, which are worth from 50c. to \$1 each. A good letter would readily command \$25.

CLYMER is common, and a good specimen may be obtained for \$5. Money orders of small size are met with, and are worth about \$1.

SMITH is very scarce, and with the exception of Morton, the rarest of the Pennsylvania names. An A.L.S., if in good order, would be worth \$20.

TAYLOR, WILSON, and ROSS are all difficult to obtain, and of about equal value, \$8 to \$12 for A.L.S.

The Delaware Signers are Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and Thomas McKean.

RODNEY is rather scarce. Good letters are worth \$6 to \$8; D.S. as Governor about \$2.

READ is very scarce. A good A.L.S. would be worth \$15. It is sometimes found as A.D.S. law document, and is worth in that form \$5 to \$7.

McKEAN is also scarce, and an A.L.S. is worth \$10; D.S., as Governor of Pennsylvania, bring about \$1.50.

C. DE F. B.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Regular meeting, February 11, 1869.*—The President in the chair.

Mr. Edward Cogan was proposed as an Honorary Member, and Messrs. W. B. Dick and E. W. Parsons were proposed as Resident Members, all which nominations were, in accordance with the By-laws, laid over to the next meeting. Major J. Ledyard Hodge, of Washington, D. C., was elected a Corresponding Member.

The President exhibited more than twenty Swedish Medals, in bronze and silver, by the celebrated Swiss artist of the last century, J. C. Hedlinger, together with the magnificent Folio, by Mechel, published at Basle, 1776, in which all his productions are pictured and described. Among those shown was the one commemorating the death of Charles XII., "*In perpetuam memoriam Magnanimi*," with its famous reverse of the Lion embarrassed in the coils of a rope of vast length, from which he violently but vainly seeks to extricate himself. Another, on the Coronation of his sister, Ulrica Eleonora, represents her allegorically as a stately Lioness, with four cubs gamboling roughly to typify the four Estates of the Realm, and the legend CVRAE SED DELICIAE. Not all of Hedlinger's devices, however, were of this *leonine* character. As he was not only an exquisite artist but an elegant scholar, his emblems and inscriptions, which he always invented himself, are as full of variety as they are of good taste and attractive meaning. Thus, on the reverse of a birth-day medal of the same queen, we have a full-blown rose at the summit of a bush, most freely and gracefully designed; but as every leaf of it represents a year of the lady's past life, and they are not much

less than fifty in number, we might have pardoned some awkwardness in treating the delicate subject. Among the medals exhibited was a rare and curious one, intended by Hedlinger as a numismatic puzzle. It has on the obv. his own head in the antique style, thence afterwards called "Lagom", without legend; on the reverse an Owl arrayed in helmet, shield and lance. The legend is ΛΑΓΟΜ, a word not found in the Greek language, and therefore intended to bewilder antiquaries, who would scarcely think of looking for it in a *Swedish* dictionary, where, however, it will be found to mean "temperately, moderately, in just proportion."

DANIEL PARISH, Jr. *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

*Regular Meeting, February 25, 1869.*—The President in the chair.

Messrs. W. B. Dick and E. W. Parsons were unanimously elected Resident Members.

Mr. Wm. Busam, of Bellevue, O., was proposed by Mr. Levick as Corresponding Member, and unanimously elected.

Mr. Edward Cogan, having been nominated at the previous meeting as Honorary Member, was then unanimously elected; and the President was instructed to accompany the notice of Mr. Cogan's election with an expression of the high opinion entertained by the Society of the integrity and gentlemanly spirit which have always marked Mr. Cogan's intercourse with the Society and the numismatic public generally.\*

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

#### NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday evening, March 18th, 1869, Vice-President Bond in the chair.

After the reading of the records of the last meeting a committee of two was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chaplin & Cook, "to purchase such books for the Library of the Society as they may think proper." The Society voted to subscribe for the *American Journal of Numismatics* for the ensuing year, and also for the "*Mason*" Magazine. A Donation was received, from Mr. Child, of a piece of "Wampum," made by the natives of the Tonga islands.

The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and other Officers were read and accepted.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate a list of Officers, gave their report, and the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Dr. Nath'l B. Shurtleff.

Vice-President for Rhode Island, Howard Smith.

Vice-President for Massachusetts, S. S. Crosby.

Recording Secretary, Dudley R. Child.

" " " Maine, T. L. Stanton.

Corresponding " Chas. S. Fellows,

" " " N. Hamp., Chas. H. Bell.

Treasurer, Henry Cook.

" " " Vermont, Sam'l Williams.

Librarian and Curator, Chas. Chaplin.

After the examination of a set of varieties of the Massachusetts Half-Cents, all very fine, and one a proof, and the discussion of various topics of interest, the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Sec.*

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*February 4th.* The Society met this afternoon at the usual hour.

Mr. G. F. Seavey exhibited an exceedingly rare and valuable collection of gold coins, comprising all the regular issue of the United States from the first eagle and half-eagle in 1795, down to the

\* The following correspondence ensued:

*The College of the City of New York, Feb. 27, 1869.*

DEAR SIR:—I am truly gratified to inform you that the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, at their last meeting, when you were elected an Honorary Member, instructed their President to accompany your notification of the election by an expression of their hearty approval of the integrity and gentlemanly spirit which you have uniformly manifested in your dealings with them and the numismatic public generally, thereby elevating the pursuit of Numismatics, and conducting powerfully to its ultimate appreciation.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

CHAS. E. ANTHON, *Pres. Amer. Num. and Arch. Society.*

To Edward Cogan, Esq., 100 William St.

*No. 299 State Street, 2d March, 1869.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 27th inst., informing me of my having been elected an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and for which you will be pleased, as their President, to convey to the Members my grateful acknowledgment for the honor they have done me in so doing.

In regard to any endeavors of mine to encourage the pursuit of Coin collecting and the science of Numismatics generally, were anything wanting to induce me to continue my exertions for the attainment of this object, it will be found in the very kind manner in which you have been requested to express the approval of my conduct in this respect up to the present time.

It has been my earnest desire to endeavor all through my career in the Coin business, to conduct it in such a manner as to gain the respect and approval of all who have occasion to have any business transactions with me—and believe me it is extremely gratifying to find so many of my *Victims* cheerfully acknowledging that, in their opinion at least, I have been thus far successful. Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully and sincerely,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Doctor Chas. E. Anthon, President of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York.



present time. Among them were the unique half-eagle of 1815, and the scarce half-eagles of 1822 and 1828. He had, in addition, the pattern pieces, and also a specimen of the New York "doubloon" struck in 1787. Four of the latter are known to be in existence and one has been sold for \$400. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Seavey for his kindness in bringing in for inspection this costly and beautiful set of coins.

Proof sets of the United States coinage of all the different denominations were examined by the members.

In a letter from Mr. W. S. Appleton, read to the Society, he describes the following uncommon pieces which he saw in a collection at Paris:

"There are, a French coin of Louis XIV. for the American Colonies, with the words on it: 'Col. Franc. de l'Amer.', I believe; also three small medals, one in three varieties, of Louis XV., celebrating events connected with the American Colonies. I was fortunate enough to obtain specimens of two. The reverse of one has an Indian standing by the side of some plants which I take to be cotton. Ins. 'Sub omni sidere crescent'; in exergue 'Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1751.' The other has a galley with a fleece hanging from the mast. Ins. 'Non vilis auro'; in exergue 'Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1755.'" The third he did not succeed in finding.

Mr. John B. Rhodes of Boston was elected a resident member.

Mr. John H. Ellis, expecting to be absent in Europe for some time, resigned his office as Acting Secretary, and Dr. S. A. Greene was elected to succeed him. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ellis for his services for many months past.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, *Acting Secretary.*

### LIST OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

The Collection of American gold belonging to GEORGE F. SEAVEY, of Boston, of which the following is a correct list, was lately shown to the Boston Numismatic Society, of which Mr. SEAVEY is a member. It is believed to be the only complete set of our gold coins extant.

1795 Half Eagle, small eagle. " " spread eagle, very rare. Eagle.	1824 Quarter Eagle, rare. Half Eagle, rare.	1848 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1859 Double Eagle. Dollar.
1796 Quarter Eagle, without stars, very scarce. Quarter Eagle, with stars, very scarce. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1825 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1826 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1827 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1828 Half Eagle, extremely rare. 1829 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1849 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1850 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1860 Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1861 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1862 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1863 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1864 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1797 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, spread eagle. " " small eagle, fifteen stars, very rare. Half Eagle, small eagle, sixteen stars, rare. Eagle, spread eagle. " " small eagle, rare.	1830 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1831 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1832 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1833 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1834 Quarter Eagle, E Pluribus Unum, very scarce. Half Eagle, E Pluribus Unum, very scarce. Quarter Eagle, scarce. Half Eagle, scarce.	1851 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1852 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1853 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1854 Dollar, head of Liberty. " " Indian head. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1855 Dollar, Indian head. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1856 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1865 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1866 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1867 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1868 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1869 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1798 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, spread eagle. " " small eagle, very rare. Eagle, four stars facing. " " six stars facing.	1835 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1836 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1837 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1838 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle, very scarce. 1839 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1840 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1841 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1842 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1843 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1844 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1845 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1846 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1847 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1848 Quarter Eagle.	1856 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1857 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1858 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1859 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle.	
1799 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1800 Half Eagle. Eagle.		
1801 Half Eagle, One under Two. Eagle.	1802 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1803 Half Eagle. Eagle.		
1804 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1805 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1806 Quarter Eagle, very scarce. Half Eagle, three varieties. 1807 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, liberty cap. " " head of liberty.		
1808 Quarter Eagle, very scarce. Half Eagle.	1809 Half Eagle.		
1810 Half Eagle, small date. " " large "	1811 Half Eagle, two varieties. 1812 Half Eagle. 1813 Half Eagle. 1814 Half Eagle. 1815 Half Eagle, the rarest American coin. 1818 Half Eagle, two varieties. 1819 Half Eagle, rare. 1820 Half Eagle, very scarce. 1821 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1822 Half Eagle, extremely rare. 1823 Half Eagle, rare.		



## PATTERNS.

1861 Double Eagle, trial of new die, abandoned.  
1836 Dollar, liberty cap.

1836 Ring, Half Dollar.  
1852 " Dollar.

1849 Dollar, with square hole in the centre.  
1787 New York Doubloon.

## FRACTIONAL GOLD.

Round.	Quarter Dollar, ob., 13 stars; reverse, "¼ Dollar."	Oct.	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 9 stars; rev., "½ Dollar California Gold."
Oct.	Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "One Dol. California Gold."	"	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
Round.	1852 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	"	1854 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "1 Dollar California Gold."
"	1853 Quarter Dollar, ob., 13 stars, "G.G."; rev., "¼ Dollar."	Round.	1855 Half Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "½ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	Oct.	1855 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 11 stars, "D"; rev., "California Gold Half D."	"	1855 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "1 Dollar California Gold, N. K."
Oct.	1853 Quarter Dollar, ob., 9 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."	Round.	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 10 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars, "F D"; rev., "California Gold, 50 Cents."	"	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
"	1853 Dollar, ob., 8 stars; rev., "Dollar California Gold, Deri."	"	1856 Half Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
"	1853 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Dollar California Gold, N." 1853	Oct.	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
Round.	1854 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."	"	1856 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
"	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 11 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	"	1859 Quarter Dollar, ob., 8 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
Oct.	1854 Quarter Dollar, ob., 11 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."	"	1859 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "½ Dollar."
		"	1860 Quarter Dollar, ob., 15 stars, 6; rev., "¼ Dollar."

## CENTS OF 1793.—CONTINUED.

BY JOS. N. T. LEVICK.

To Messrs. Mackenzie, L. B. Smith, Bushnell, Cleneay, Winsor, Cohen and Seavey I feel greatly indebted for the loan of their fine cents for photographing.

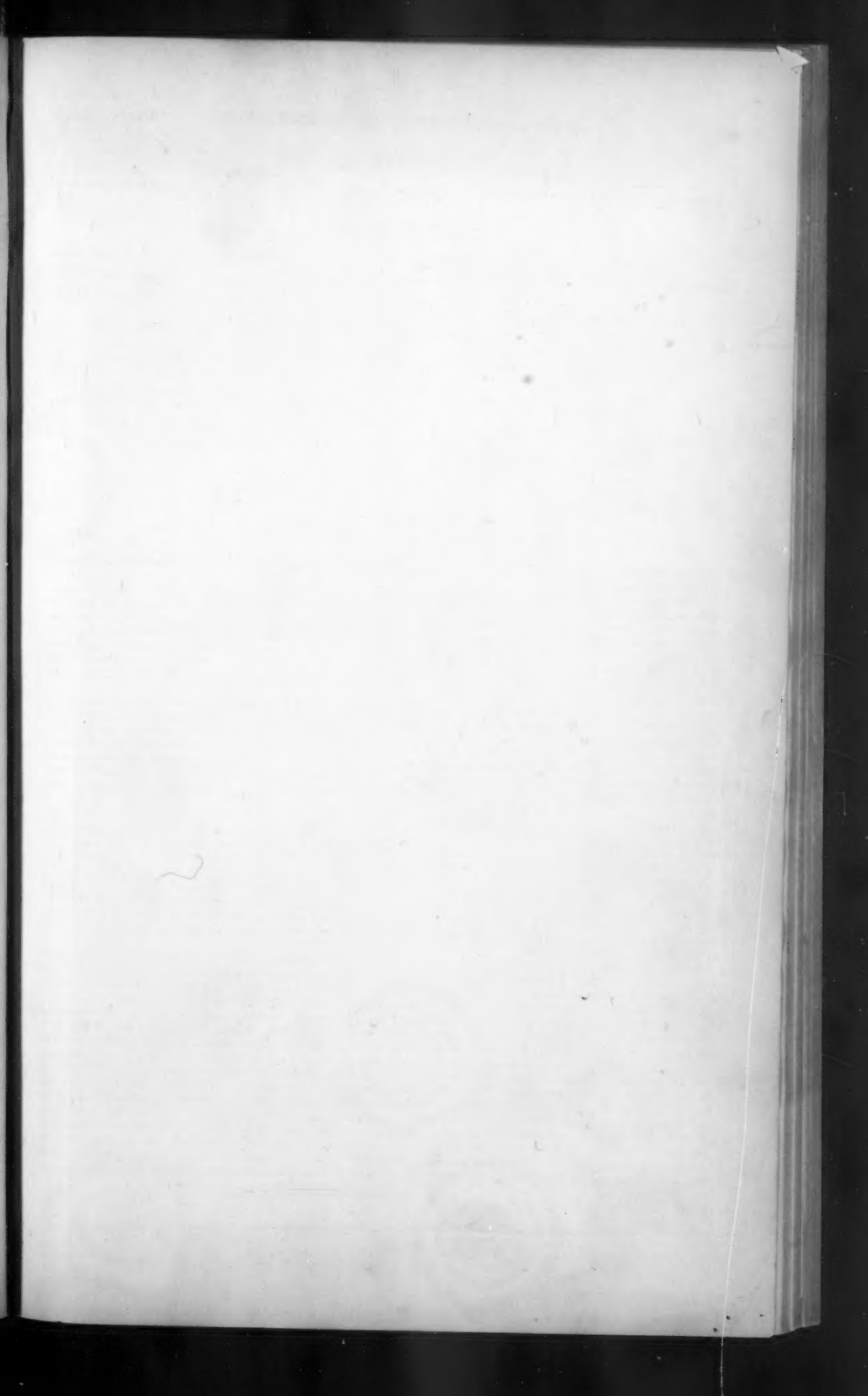
To Messrs. Crosby, Betts, Cleneay and Gschwend I am obliged for their very great assistance. Each of them was untiring in his efforts to render me all the aid possible. To Mr. Crosby in particular I owe my thanks for pointing out to me many varieties, detecting counterfeits, procuring me very rare and valuable varieties and specimens, and also for furnishing me with a *MINUTE DESCRIPTION* of all the varieties, which is to accompany the photographs. Mr. Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio, very generously had all his '93s photographed, and sent us copies, which I can state contained some excellent specimens. Mr. Ed. Groh, of this city, has a peculiar '93 Liberty Cap, on which the word "Liberty" is spelled thus LIBBRTY; the piece, however, is in such poor condition that, in our attempt to have it photographed, we had to throw it out, as it made, or left, simply a round black mark.

In regard to the edges, I have met with but two which are plain: the others are either with the vine and bars, or with lettered edges. Can any one inform me of a plain edge in his cabinet? I cannot divine the origin of the great mistake heretofore made in calling the edges *stars and stripes*; for in my examinations of the finest specimens in the country, I see no trace of stars, but a perfect vine resembling that of a grape. In the poorer specimens the edge in some respects has the appearance of stars. In all the counterfeits or manufactured ones, on the other hand, I discovered that the edges are intended to represent stars and stripes, which most probably was done through ignorance on the part of the maker, and his not having, I presume, examined the edge thoroughly enough to comprehend it; or else his model was a poor or worn specimen.

It may not be amiss to make the following suggestion: Any one who designs sending his pieces to us for inspection, if the package is too heavy, might better forward it by express to J. N. T. Levick, No. 9 New St.; or, if the package contains one or two pieces only, he can just as well transmit it by mail, registered, to J. N. T. Levick, Box 4318. As regards the expense attending the forwarding, we shall pay it; but that is left optional with the owners. Unimportant pieces will be immediately returned, as we can see at a glance whether there is anything new to us; and in cases where we find specimens which we desire to retain for photographing we shall at once write to the owner for his permission. In regard to photographing the coins, we would remark that no harm can arise to the pieces, for no one is allowed to touch them except Mr. Levick, who attends to the arrangement of the board, and stands by them until the copy is made. The operator is not permitted to handle them, and the pieces can sustain no damage, as they are simply suspended on the board by pin points, on which they are laid.

Leaving the description in all its details to the pen of Mr. S. S. Crosby, whose work is ready, and only awaits the photographic plate, I will append to this article a few letters received from various gentlemen on the subject of '93s, and instead of appropriating their remarks, I will print them as they are, in their original form. The first person written to on this subject was Mr. Woodward, Roxbury, Mass., who, I supposed, would be thoroughly familiar with all the types and varieties, from the fact that during several years past he has purchased, catalogued and sold almost all the very best collections in the country, such, for instance, as those of Messrs. Mickle, McCoy, Colburn, Brooks, Finotti, Shurtleff, Field, Bach and Bertsch. I naturally presumed that no one would be a better authority than he, since it was quite probable that from inspecting the cabinets of the above-named gentlemen, some among whom made a specialty of collecting every variety extant, therefore he must be thoroughly familiar with each piece. I found it, however, impossible to discover any differences in the pieces by referring to his catalogues. I have discovered, indeed, that the same piece may be described in a half dozen ways by as many catalogue writers, who thus give the impression that there are as many varieties; and in some cases the same variety of piece appears several times in the same catalogue, each time differently described. Hence one point to be gained by the photograph and descriptions for future catalogues, namely, that a variety can be recognized by its number or letter, thereby avoiding the outlay of money on a very high-priced piece which, when forwarded to the new owner, may be discovered to be a duplicate of an excellent specimen already in his cabinet. Writers should each and all adopt one way of describing a piece, and let it be known by a certain title, so that all collectors may at once recognize it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



TYPES AND VARIETIES OF THE U. S. CENT, 1793,

